

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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SATURDAY, January 7, 1797.

[VOLUME X.

L E X I N G T O N : — Printed [on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS] by J. BRADFORD, on Main street : where Subscriptions, at Twenty-One Shillings Per Annum, Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, Essays, &c. are thankfully received, and Printing in general executed in a neat and correct manner.

TO THE

Patrons of the Kentucky Gazette.

Fellow Citizens :

IT is with peculiar pleasure I now present to you the first number of the KENTUCKY GAZETTE on the plan lately proposed. As the circumstances which at first gave birth to this Paper, are unknown to the greater part of its present Patrons ; it may not be disagreeable to any of them, to take a retrospective view of its origin and progress, as well as the motives that first induced me to undertake the business of a Printer.

In the year 1786, whilst a Convention of the Citizens of Kentucky by their Delegates, were deliberating on the propriety of separating from the State of Virginia, the want of a proper channel through which to communicate to the people at large, political sentiments on a subject so extremely interesting to them, and in which unanimity was so very necessary ; induced them to appoint a committee of their own body, to encourage a Printer to settle in the District. The critical situation in which the District of Kentucky was at that time placed, by being surrounded on every side by a cruel and savage foe, and which almost put an entire stop to emigration, consequently to the influx of a sufficient circulating medium ; occasioned a belief, that no encouragement could be given by the committee that would procure a Printer to remove to Kentucky : this belief was much strengthened by an unsuccessful attempt which had been made by sundry gentlemen, to procure a Mr. Miles Hunter (a Printer) to settle in this country, who refused, unless he could have secured to him certain stipulated emoluments, to continue for a given time, which they would not venture to promise.

Having duly weighed all the circumstances, and from a confidence in my own mechanical talents (notwithstanding I had not the least knowledge of the printing business) together with a belief that I could execute the business on a small scale, until I should be able to instruct my sons (of which I had five) added to the prospect of future advantages to them and myself ; I was prompted to make a tender of my services to the committee. — They accepted them and made report thereof to the Convention, who concurred with their committee, and as the highest mark of approbation, gave me their unanimous promise of patronage.

Satisfied of having obtained every encouragement that I had a right to expect, or that they as a body had power to grant, and in which I had the fullest confidence, employed every possible means in my power to perform the engagements made on my part ; and on the 11th day of August, 1787, presented to the world, the first number of the KENTUCKY GAZETTE. It is impossible to express the grateful sensations I experienced at the approbation with which it was received by its patrons ; notwithstanding its almost innumerable imperfections — what a striking difference between that paper, and the one now before you !

From the great scarcity of money, and low state of population at that time, I was enabled to procure about 180 subscribers only ; notwithstanding which, and the high prices of every article used in the prosecution of the business, I was determined to persevere, if possible. And although the whole of my income was not sufficient to procure the imported articles necessarily employed ; yet from the friendly assistance which I received from the Merchants of Lexington, I was enabled to continue the paper on that small scale, until the 17th of September, 1791.

Two important events which took place about that time, gave birth to that of a remarkable change in the KENTUCKY GAZETTE : One of which was, permission from Congress to the citizens of Kentucky to carry volunteer expeditions against the Indians at

the expense of the Union, which before had been forbidden at any rate. The other, a separation of the District of Kentucky from the State of Virginia, its admission into the Federal Union, and the electing of a Convention to frame a Constitution. These expeditions occasioned an influx of money into the District ; and the admission of Kentucky into the Federal Union as an independent State, together with the framing a Constitution for its Government, presented a new field for political disquisitions, in which every citizen was deeply interested, and for which purpose the Paper was enlarged from a half sheet to a sheet. — What effect the free circulation of thoughts and opinions in this Paper had, in producing those events, I shall not pretend to determine : The events were produced, the Paper enlarged, and within a few weeks after, the number of subscribers to it doubled. — For whilst one of those events put into the hands of the citizens the means of procuring ; the other created the necessity of acquiring political information. — No person, except he has been in a similar situation, can conceive the heartfelt satisfaction which I at that time experienced, from so pleasing a prospect, as that of having it shortly in my power, to discharge those debts necessarily contracted for the support of the Paper, and which had been increasing from its commencement ; nor was I deceived in my expectations, for the liberal encouragement then given it enabled me in the course of two years, not only to defray the expense thereof, but also to discharge those debts contracted for its support in the four preceding ones, and prevented me from abandoning it as a ruinous project, which at that time I had serious thoughts of doing. — If a knowledge of past events is a good criterion by which we can judge of future, there can be no doubt of the success that will attend the alteration made in this paper ; for the critical situation in which the United States are at this time placed, in consequence of their treaties with France and England, and the late conduct of those two nations towards them ; must be interesting, and awaken an anxiety of the first magnitude in the minds of every description of citizens, to relieve which, demands more room than my former plan afforded ; especially when we consider that our interests are so interwoven with the policy of the European world as to make it necessary to pay particular attention to their transactions, as well as the conduct of the American Government.

More than nine years experience, has convinced me that Impartiality forms one of the most valuable traits in the character of a News Paper Printer ; and notwithstanding it has some times operated as a partial disadvantage ; duty and interest have continually prompted me unalterably to pursue it. — The discussion of political subjects is an advantage of importance to society (especially when the object is the public good) and ought to be encouraged ; but when the object is party ill will or personal resentment, it ought to be rejected.

I feel it my indispensable duty to return my sincere thanks to all who have encouraged this Paper, and more especially those who were its first Patrons, few of whom have failed to continue its constant supporters. To you it is the public are indebted, not only for the birth and existence of the first News Paper ever published in Kentucky ; but for all the advantages the Community have derived from a free circulation of political opinions, at times when they were deemed most proper, for the interest and happiness of this part of the Western World. Under the auspices of your patronage, you have seen the progress of the KENTUCKY GAZETTE until it has obtained a rank of equality with most Papers published in the United States ; and perhaps superior to almost any in the world, whose origin and progress have been marked with equal disadvantages. And as I ever have, shall still continue, to make use of my best abilities to contribute to its usefulness, which

can only succeed under your approbation ; to gain which, shall be the constant study of

The public's most obedient,
Humble servant
J. BRADFORD.
Lexington, Jan. 4, 1797.

ACCOUNT

Of an Electrical Eel, or the Torpedo of Surinam. By William Bryant, Esq.

SURINAM, a colony of South America, belonging to the States of Holland, abounds with as many natural curiosities as any country in the world. But that which I look upon to be as surprising as any in it, and which I believe has not as yet been accurately described, is a fish of the species of Eel, and is caught there in nets among other fish ; generally in muddy rivers, and I believe is found in most of the neighboring provinces. In size and color it is not unlike the common eel of Europe or America, and in shape resembles it more, except that it is thicker in proportion to its length, and the head is more flat and not so pointed ; but differs from them in this respect, that it comes to the surface to breathe in the air. It is fed by the Dutch, Beave Aal, and by the English inhabitants, the Numbing Eel. As to the other qualities, of which I mean chiefly to take notice, and which I think are as different from the Torpedo of Europe, as the fish is in shape, they are as follow.

On touching the fish as it lies in the water, in a tub provided for it, a sudden and violent shock is received, in all respects like that which is felt on touching the prime conductor, when charged with the electrical fluid from the globe ; and like that, chiefly affects the ends of the fingers and elbows. Gently holding the tail of the fish in one hand, and touching the head with the other, a very violent shock is felt in both elbows, and thro' the breast and shoulders. I at first imagined that the violence of the shock proceeded from both arms receiving it at the same time, and that the pain was no more than that of the two strokes added together ; but I found myself mistaken. For upon several persons joining hands, and the first taking hold of the tail (which may with more ease be held than the head) and the seventh at the same time touching the head, we were all affected in both elbows, and that in the same manner as I remember to have been in the electrical experiment, when several persons take hold of the wire, and the equilibrium is restored by the fluids passing through their bodies.

I find the shock may be received through metallic substances. On touching the fish with an old sword blade, I was strongly affected. But arming it with sealing-wax, and taking hold of that part which was covered with it, the electrical fluid (I cannot help calling it so) would not pass ; neither has it any effect on the body when touched with glass bottle, sealing-wax, &c. Yet I cannot observe the least diminution of this quality by placing the pub, which contains the fish, on glass bottles ; it continues the same in all respects. So that whether it has an unaccountable faculty of collecting a quantity of the fluid from the surrounding waters, or through the body of the person touching it, or has in its own body a large fund which it can discharge at pleasure, I am greatly at a loss to think or imagine.

Although it has no effect on the human body when touched with a piece of wood, or indeed any other substance not metallic, yet an accident discovered to me, that on some occasions the effect would be sensible through wood. For one morning while I was skimming by, as a servant was emptying the tub, which he had lifted entirely from the ground, and was pouring off the water to renew it, and the fish left almost dry, the negro received so violent a shock as occasioned him to let the tub fall ; and calling another to his assistance, I caused them both to lift the tub free from the ground, when pouring off the remains of the water, they both received smart shocks, and were oblig-

ed to desist from emptying the tub in that manner. This I afterwards tried myself and received the like shock. This fish indeed was one of the largest I have seen, and but newly caught. For I observe, after being some time confined in a tub, and wanting perhaps their natural food, they lose much of the strength of this extraordinary quality. I am sometimes apt to conjecture, that this animal has the power of communicating the stroke when, and with what degree of force it will ; and that it serves him as a weapon of defence against his enemies. For I have often observed that on first taking hold of it, the shock is tolerable, but as soon as he perceives himself the least confined, it is much more violent. This I experienced to my cost, I one day took hold of it about the middle of the fish, and lifted it partly out of the water, when on a sudden I received so smart a shock that it occasioned a strong contraction in the bending muscles of my fingers, and I could not immediately let it go ; but endeavoring to disengage my hand, threw it on the ground ; taking hold of it a second time, to return it in the tub, I was more strongly affected than at first, and that not only in my hands and arms, but throughout my whole body ; the forehead of my head, and the back parts of my legs suffered principally ; and in the same manner as on receiving a very smart shock from a highly charged phial in electrical experiments.

On observing that the sensation occasioned by the shock as to the nature and degree of strength, even touching different parts of the fish, was different, I was at first inclined to think it might be owing to its having an extraordinary faculty of containing more of the fluid in one part of its body than in another. The tail part above one third of its length, occasions rather a numbness and tingling, than pain, but on applying the end of the fingers to the back, head, and under part of its body, it causes a sharp pricking pain. This may possibly be accounted for by the difference in the texture of the surface of the skin, as the manner of the electrical fluid's coming from a glass tube is different when its surface is altered by being rubbed with different substances, as has been lately taken notice of in a letter to the royal Society.

These are the principal observations, the short time I resided at Surinam, allowed me an opportunity of making relating to this extraordinary animal.

CAUTION AGAINST COLDS.

At this season those who regard their health should be properly prepared to meet the vicissitudes of climate — and keep a constant guard against colds, which are the sources of the most dangerous and violent disorders. Those generally proceed from some external check of the natural perspiration whereby the pores of the skin are suddenly locked, and a considerable portion of an excretory fluid, whose separation from the blood, health absolutely requires, thus checked in its egress, is suddenly thrown back into the circulation, and causes inflammatory complaints of the bowels — and putrid fevers, and other painful and dangerous disorders.

All sudden transitions from heat to cold are therefore to be cautiously avoided. All unnecessary exposures to wet weather — and, most particularly, wet in the feet should be shunned — the perspiration there, with those who walk much, has a very considerable discharge, in the coldest weather, as being powerfully checked on all other surfaces of the body. The fiducial exudation there is, in many constitutions, considerably acid and viscid, which still more strongly proves the necessity of its separation from the blood. Wet in the feet, while walking, meets perspiration, in the most dangerous passage, and has often been productive of disorders too rapid for medical skill. Men, therefore, who walk or ride, should be provided with both shoes and boots, water-proof, and wear woolen socks inside their stockings, should they be of any other material.

PARIS, Sept. 18.

Gen. Jourdan has resigned, owing to the ill fate of his health. Kleber or Bonnaudville will succeed him. The public opinion is still in his favor, notwithstanding his disasters. People know that he objected to Carnot's orders to carry the war into the heart of Germany, leaving the strong garrisons of Manheim, Philippsburg, Mayence and Ehrenbreitstein, behind him. He said it was contrary to every principle of tactics, but his orders were positive; and the consequences justify his precaution. Moreau is rapidly remedying the shortightedness of Carnot.

From Mably, upon the Study of History.

Search history throughout, and try to find a nation, which by enriching itself as Carthage, acquired as Sparta and Rome, in their poverty, the virtues and the talents, which are the security of a republic. Name one state, one kingdom, in which riches have not produced tyranny and slavery. In which there have not been divisions, injustice, violence and crimes, against laws both natural and political? Into what country have they not tempted a foreign invader? Tell me why Lacedaemon, enriched by the counsels of Lyfander, could not preserve the empire it had gained in its poverty? Why did the Roman empire decline, when enriched by the spoils of conquered countries?

Our financiering politics will be good, when they allure us in what places we may purchase, with all the gold we command that public spirit which is the first bond of citizens; that temperance, which disposes them to discharge all their duties; that courage and prudence, which are necessary to defend their country; the talents, in a word, and above all, the justice which ought to be the foul of all their thoughts, and end of all their enterprises.—If society purchases this day, at a moderate price, actions which are necessary on the next, it will move men only by contering the greatest rewards, and loom among all the riches of the universe, it will be too poor to satisfy an avarice, which has been instructed to admit no bounds. Riches are a spring which cannot last long! The kings of Persia and the emperors of Rome, were rich, but how long did their riches serve them? Excuse me for saying so much, but I write in an age in which men are venal; I oppose prejudices, that is almost impossible to destroy; and the writers who praise money, luxury and our passions, have said more than I have said. Let me only say, if Persia ought to have been subdued by the Macedonians, if Carthage ought to have been conquered by the Romans, Providence never intended that riches should be the means in the hands of policy, to make society flourish.

The following article, dated Paris August 12, was received by the last Libon mail.

"An Algerine Corsair, full of men, was lately sunk, off cape St. Vincent's by two Portuguese men of war, after a most desperate and bloody conflict of nine gallees, wherein vast numbers were killed on both sides. The Rover maintained the action with such firmness & undaunted resolution, that at one time it was doubtful whether she would not have beat them both off, notwithstanding the superior odds against her. The Portuguese behaved manfully, and offered to give quarters provided they would strike, which generous and humane offer the pirates refused, and for revengeful were the felids to the last, that they fired grape and cartridge shot from the decks, and small arms from the top, into the men of war, as they were sinking, which did great mischief among the people. Both the ships were severely shattered—one had several shots between wind and water, which made her very leaky, and her sails and rigging almost cut to pieces, the other had her foremast and bowsprit carried away, with part of her starboard bow, and a large shot went fifteen inches into the main mast. It is thought the pirates had expended all their cannon balls, as, in the latter part of the engagement they fired from the great guns, marling spikes, ring bolts, rusty nails, bits of iron and lead cut in square pieces.

"What is astonishing, the capt. was seen nailing the colors to the mast as the ship was sinking: when done, he

pulled a pistol from his breast and shot himself through the head.—He was a bold, daring fellow, and would often attack ships of double his own force, sometimes made prizes of them, and always fought under the bloody flag.

RICHMOND, October 29.

COUNTERFEIT COINS.

A man who says his name is Thomas Egan, and that he is from North Carolina, was apprehended, and committed to the jail of Prince Edward county, on Saturday, the 15th inst., for passing counterfeit French Crowns, Spanish milled Dollars, and an English Guinea. On searching him, there were found several base dollars in his shoes, and between two and three hundred counterfeit Crowns and Dollars in his saddle bags. These coins are so well executed that it is difficult to detect them by any other mark than the profile on the dollars, which is the most defective part, the hole is more full and round, and the lips more prominent than in the true dollars.—The crowns have scarce a mark by which they may be distinguished. Those of the dollars which we have seen, are dated 1781, '88, '89, '90, and '92.—The crowns 1768, and 1769. The guineas we have not seen.

The public are cautioned to guard against receiving coins of the above description, as it is supposed there are several other villains now employed in different parts of this state to dispose of counterfeits from the same mint.

CASH

Will be given for Good Sound PACK-HORSES, FROM four to eight years old, fit for immediate service, at Lexington, from Tuesday the 10th, (it being court day) until the Saturday following.

NATHANIEL SHAW, Contractor's Agent.

January 1, 1797.

To be Sold,

AT HOGAN'S WARE-HOUSE, at the mouth of Hickman, Mercer county, on Wednesday, the first day of February next, for ready money, to the highest bidder, parts of several broken hogheads of TOBACCO, for the benefit of the proprietor. Attendance will be given by the inspectors.

WM. GAINES, & WM. HOGAN.

December 30, 1796.

LOST

BETWEEN Paris, in Bourbon county, and Lexington on the 6th inst., a Tanned leather Pocket-Book, containing a bond upon Mr. Braden, and another whose name I do not recollect, for five hundred acres of first rate land near the Iron works; a bond upon Eliza Haxley for twenty pounds due last Christmas; a bond upon Isaac Anderson for a tract of land, together with other papers which I cannot describe. Whoever has found the above Pocket-Book and will deliver it to Mr. Scott in Paris, the printer of the Kentucky Gazette, or the subscriber three miles from Paris shall receive two dollars reward.

JAMES PEERY.

January 6, 1797.

WHELAN, a certain Joseph Nevet, of Bourbon county, has obtained a bond of mine, for twelve pound, with William Simpson security to it, payable the first day of April; this is therefore to warn all persons from taking an assignment of the said bond as I am determined not to pay it.

JACOB FOLIO.

January 6, 1796.

NOTICE.

I WILL attend on the second Tuesday in February next if fair, if not, then the next fair day, with commissioners appointed by the county court of Mason county, under an act entitled "An act to ascertain the boundaries of land and for other purposes," at Simeral's improvement, on Mill creek; then and there to perpetuate the testimony of certain witnesses, tending to establish Simeral's preemption, and the special calls in an entry thereon, and to do such other acts as may be necessary to establish said claim.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Mason county, Dec. 23, 1796.

Blank Bonds for sale at this Office.

LEXINGTON:

Saturday, January 7, 1797.

A correspondent observes, that the most obvious trait in the national character of Kentucky, is a neglect (and some are bold enough to contrIBUTE to a contempt) of literature. A stranger of acknowledged wisdom and observation, says he, arriving in our country, makes it almost his first enquiry, what are our literary institutions, and in what condition are they? He is told that the first is the Pennsylvania Seminary, established by the legislature of Virginia, previous to the separation, and endowed with land, &c. now worth more than thirty or forty thousand pounds; which endowments, however owing to some mismanagement, do not yield an annual revenue of more than two hundred pounds.—That therefore the trustees have it not in their power to employ professors in the different branches of literature; and there are not at this time 20 students in the seminary. That in consequence of petitions from a number of the citizens, our legislature have incorporated trustees of two other institutions of this kind, viz. the Franklin and Kentucky academies, neither of which has any other existence, than a place in the Kentucky code; and such very moderate funds as the industry of their trustees have been able to procure from the voluntary contributions of the friends of science. From this statement, replies the stranger, it appears, that your government has done nothing for the promotion of learning.—Is it because they were unable? Have they nothing to appropriate for the accomplishment of that, which in other states have always been considered as a principal object of legislative attention? Nothing of all this, he is told, can be the cause of their backwardness in this business: they are in debt to nobody: their treasury is full, and they have large collections in unappropriated land. Their inattention to this object, therefore, cannot be accounted for in any other way, than that they have not considered it of sufficient magnitude to merit that legislative encouragement, which it receives in other states. Besides Harvard university, at which there are always from 150 to 200 students, Massachusetts has a number of academies and grammar schools, supported by public authority, Connecticut, and other eastern states, are in different degrees giving similar aid to the general diffusion of liberal science; and, in the opinion of the discerning, the time is not very far distant when this attention to erudition will give the eastern states a decided superiority in our public courts, over the southern.

It is painful to think, that Kentucky is devoted to be in this respect, one of the most insignificant of the union. It we heartily to be wished, that our legislature would take up this subject agreeably to its importance, and do themselves honor, and their country the most lasting benefit. [Herald]

Extract of a letter from London of a late date.

"Kyd Wake, who was lately found guilty of making way faces, and groaning at his sacred majesty, when going to parliament, was sentenced to five years imprisonment and hard labor, in Gloucester gaol, and though a man of property, confined to a short allowance of bread and water; excluded from the sight of his friends, except his wife, and her, through an iron grate. Previous to this, his head was shaved; the whole of his clothes stripped off, and a flannel robe bound round him."

[A memorable example of British clemency; and a curious instance of the justice which so eminently characterizes their penal code.]

From the London Morning Post, of September 2.

One of the last Paris papers contains a letter from Hamburg dated the 6th, which says, on the 14th of July let out from this city to Berlin, a Mr. Morris, formerly Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the French Court, and recalled by his government during one of the first years of the revolution, for having avowed himself too violent a partisan of the Royal Family. It does not even appear now that he has changed his principles, but only his government. He is at this time in the service and pay of Mr. Pitt. He also wears

his uniform, has fine horses, splendid equipages, keeps a sumptuous table, &c. In short, with him every thing announces.—Here gold is given away. He came from London, went to Berlin, to Dresden, and Halle, to see Wickham; and from thence perhaps to Vienna. It is in those capitals that he intends to exert himself for his employer. The passage of those foul weather birds always alarms the friends of gen. tranquility. That those gentry do not travel for the sake of making peace, is well known.

Anecdote of General Hoche.

When this officer was going to the western departments, to serve as general of division, under Albert Dubayer, a friend of his remarked it as a hardship, "that a man who had commanded two great armies, united, and who had conquered Brunwick and wurmful, should take a subaltern command, and on a theatre of war so obscure as that of La Vendee." "I would go" replied the other, "if they were to send me as a Corporal. I know that I shall finish this war, that will be my glory. No person hitherto has known the proper treatment of this malady. The war in La Vendee is the cholera of the republic, which I shall cure." He went and kept his word.

Free thinking.—An Anecdote

Among words, which in their present acceptance, are remote from their original and rigid meaning, none, perhaps, are more striking than Deism and Free thinking. The former, which in its strict import, signifies nothing more than a belief in the existence of the Deity, in opposition to atheism (and in this sense every christian is a deist) is now universally understood of all persons who reject the christian revelation; and the word free thinking, which should convey the idea of a man of liberal and ingenious disposition, free from vulgar prejudice and unmanly bigotry, and investigating truth, with virtuous views, and a deep veneration of the Supreme being, is now commonly appropriated to those persons, who from a love of singularity, an affectation of superior understanding, or from the malignity of mind, would combat truths the most universally received and revered in all ages and in all countries, and would dissolve those sacred ties by which society is united, and destroy those hopes of immortality which God hath given as incentives to virtue, and the best security for our happiness here and hereafter.

The conduct of the freethinker, whether actuated by such motives or not, is replete with extreme folly, to give no further appellation. An anecdote of the late Mr. Mallet affords a remarkable instance of the truth of this observation, and cannot fail to convey some useful advice. This gentleman was a great free thinker, and a very free speaker of his free thoughts. He made no scruple to disseminate his opinions wherever he could introduce them. At his own table, the lady of the house, who was a staunch advocate for her husband's opinions, would often in the warmth of argument, say, "Sir, we deists." The lecture upon the non credendo of the free thinkers was repeated so often, and urged with so much earnestness, that the inferior domestics became soon as able disputants as the heads of the family. The fellow who waited at the table, being thoroughly convinced, that for any of his misdeeds he should have no after account to make, was resolved to profit by the doctrine, and made off with many things of value, particularly the plate. Luckily he was to closely pursued that he was brought back to his master's house, who examined him before some select friends. At first the man was silent; but, being urged to give a reason for his infamous behavior, he reluctantly said, "Sir, I have heard you to often talk of the impossibility of a future state, and that after death there was no reward for virtue, or punishment for vice, that I was tempted to commit the robbery." "Well, but you deist," replied Mallet, "had you no fear of the gallows?" "Sir," said the fellow, looking sternly at his master, "what is that to you, if I had a mind to venture that? You had removed my greatest terror—why should I fear the least?"

To be a rake and to glory in the character, discovers a bad disposition, and a bad taste.

MARRIED

By the Rev. WILLIAM HICKMAN,
at Saint evening, near Frankfort,
JOHN PRICE Esq. to Miss SUSANNAH
GANO, Daughter of the Rev. JOHN
GANO.

Those Gentlemen who hold
Subscription Papers for the Kentucky
azette, are requested to forward a
list of the subscribers to the office as
early as possible.

PATENT BRIDGES.

THE subscriber has invented a mode
of making wooden bridges, which
are strong, handsome, durable, easily
and speedily constructed, even by
common workmen, and may equally
well be built over the widest rivers
which will admit of such a passage,
as over the smallest streams. They are
capable of being repaired or strengthened
at any time, without impeding
passengers, and with the greatest ease
— The boards or planks, with which
the arches are composed, being in close
contact, will the better retain any
coatings put on them for their prefer-
ence. Possessing these manifold ad-
vantages, the Patent Bridges promise
to become of great utility in every
part of our country.

The subscriber proposes to sell rights
to build them in the several counties or
Districts of the United States, & will
give instructions with them. Where
a particular bridge is wanted (the
right of building in that country or
district not disputed of) the subscriber
will make drawings and give estimates
of the necessary materials, according
to the extent described, and the intended
uses of the bridge. Letters on this
subject, post paid, will be duly attend-
ed to by

C. W. PEALE.

Museum, Philadelphia, Sept. 29.

NOTICE

THAT agreeably to a law passed last
session of assembly, the subscrib-
ers intend to make application to the
court of Shelby county, in March
next, to establish a town on their land
on the Ohio, at the mouth of Eight-
teen mile creek.

A proportionate number of LOTS
in every part of said Town, will be
sold at the following times and places:
(viz.) On the premises, on Thursday,
the 6th of April if fair, if not, on the
next fair day; at Baird-town, on the
11th, (it being court day), and at
Frankfort, on the 18th, (being also
court day.) Twelve months credit
will be given, the purchasers giving
bond and approved security.

JOSEPH DUPUY,

HERMAN BOWMAN,

January 5, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that
commissioners appointed by the
court of Washington county, will at-
tend, on the second Saturday in March
next, to take the depositions of a wit-
ness to prove Elisha Lacklin's improve-
ment, on the Rolling ford of Salt ri-
ver, near where the Cumberland road
crosses said ford, and so such other
act as is by law directed.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in
Lincoln county, a dark brown
Mare, fourteen hands and a half high,
no mark or brand.

WM. MONTGOMERY.

November 3, 1796.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living
near the mouth of Elkhorn, a
bay mare, about thirteen hands and
a half high, neither docked nor brand-
ed, one hind foot white about half way
to the fetlock, three years old last
spring; appraised to 14.

DANIEL STEVENS.

January 2, 1797.

TAKEN up by the subscriber liv-
ing on the waters of Eagle creek,
near Archibald Curry's a dark bay two
year old colt, no brand nor white, ex-
cept a few white spots on its shoulder,
appraised to \$1. 25.

GRIFPIN KELLY.

December 16, 1796.

NOTICE

THAT on the 19th of January
1797 I shall attend with commis-
sioners appointed by the court of Shel-
by county on, Thomas Dagley's set-
tlement near the head of Gill's creek,
in order to establish said Dagley's
claim; and do such other things as
may be necessary.

I am interested in lands, that call
to adjoin said settlement.

WILLIAM STAFFORD

December 24, 1796.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all whom it may
concern that I shall meet on the
first Monday in March next attend
with commissioners appointed for that
purpose by the county court of Mer-
cer at a flat spring where there is a
marked tree, on White Oak creek, at
about one mile and a half from An-
drew Gemblen's for the purpose of tak-
ing the depositions of sundry witness-
es, to perpetuate their testimony to es-
tablish an entry made in the name of
George Mufe, in the following words,
to wit: George Mufe entered 650 acres
in Kentucky, by virtue of a warrant
for military services performed by the
said Mufe in the last war, on White
Oak creek, about one mile and a half
north of Gemblen's settlement & pre-
emption, including the Flat spring and
a tree marked W. M. entered April
the 22nd, 1780—in order to perpetu-
ate the testimony of said witnesses, in
pursuance of an act of the Kentucky
Assembly, in that case made and pro-
vided; and to do such other and fur-
ther acts as shall be authorized and re-
quired by the said law.

DAVID SHEPHERD.

THE commissioners appointed by
county court of Fayette, to per-
petuate testimony concerning the
boundary and special calls of an entry
in the name of Richard Matterfon,
containing 22,277 and a half acres,
on the waters of Elkhorn and Hink-
ston including a mulberry tree marked
T E in a piece, and two hickories
with four chips on each, to include
the said three trees, near the corner
thereof, the said trees standing on the
hunters trace, leading from Bryan's
plantation over to the waters of Hink-
ston, on the dividing ridge between the
waters of Hinkston and the waters
of Elkhorn; will meet at the house of
Capt. Peter Moore, on the
dividing ridge between the waters of
Licking and Elkhorn, on the fourth
Monday in January 1797, and from
thence proceed to the place where the
tree marked T E, as above, stood, and
to the other special places called for
by the said entry, and take depositions
concerning the same, and do such oth-
er and further thing or things as
may be deemed necessary and agree-
able to the act entitled "an act to es-
tablish the boundaries of land and for
other purposes."

JOHN FOWLER, Assignee
of Richard Matterfon.
Lexington Dec 29, 1796

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern—
That on Wednesday, the 25th
of January next, if fair, if not the next fair
day, I shall attend myself, or by attorney,
with commissioners appointed by the county court
of Shelby, at the improvement called for by James
Elliott's settlement on the fourth side of Ken-
tucky river, on a run that falls into said river,
next above the mouth of Cedar creek; there to
take the depositions of witnesses to perpetuate
testimony respecting the calls of said entry, and
do such other acts as are authorized by law,
on the premises.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Esq.
of the said will and testament
of James Elliott deceased.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, liv-
ing on Wilton's creek, in Nelson
county, a sorrel mare about thirteen
hands high, branded on the neck
shoulder thus W. supposed to be about
eleven years old, has a small blaze in
her face, her off hind foot white, ap-
praised to \$1.

CHARLES KENNEDY

NOTICE.

HAT a good fuller that can come
well recommended is wanting at
my fulling mill, where he will meet
with generous wages by me on Han-
cock creek, Bourbon county.

DANIEL HARRISON.

December 21.

NEW ROAD.

THE subscriber begs leave to in-
form the public that he has mar-
ked or blazed a New Road, from his
house near the mouth of Bullkin
creek, on the North West side of the
Ohio river, to Deerfield, on the Little
Miami; there is likewise another
road, cut from opposite said road, (on
the Kentucky side) to Washington.
Travellers will find it materially to
their advantage to travel this route,
as the road is very level and the dis-
tance only thirty-five miles.

JOHN GASKINS.

November 28, 1796.

N. B. An excellent flat or ferry-
boat, in good order.

PRIVATE NOTICE SENT

FOR MAN AND HORSE.

On Main street, next door to Doctor Downing's,

By WILLIAM ALLEN.

LOST

BETWEEN Thomas's tav-
ern, at Washington, and Mr.
Clarke's mill, on the 23d December,
A GOLD PLAIN FRENCH WATCH,
old fashion dial, gold needle, with a
steel chain, broke, and mended with
thread. Any person who may have
found it, is desired to leave it at Maj.
Lewis Moore's Limestone, Thomas's
tavern, Washington, or Henry Mar-
shall, Lexington—a generous reward
will be given if required. Watch-
makers or Jewellers to whom it may
be offered, will please to give intelli-
gence of it as above.

13t.

WILLIAM SCOTT,

FULLER,

INFORMS the public, that he intends to take
in cloth for his fulling mill at Mr. McCul-
lough's store in Lexington, the first day of ev-
ery Fayette county; and will deliver the same
there when fullered.

December 26, 1796.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on
Muddy creek, in Madison coun-
ty, a the first sorrel Mare, three years
old, about fourteen hands and an inch
high, no mark nor brand perceivable,
natural pacer, appraised to 131 10s.

EDWARD EVANS.

Sept. 2, 1796.

FRESH GOODS

Alex. & James Parker,

HAVE just imported and now opening at
their Store in Lexington, opposite the
Court House, a large and handsome assort-
ment of well chosen MERCHANDIZE, suited to the
present season; which they will sell on very
moderate terms for CASH and HEDS.

May 27, 1796.

FOR SALE, A BEAUTIFUL SITU- ATION OF

25 First qualified Land.

CONTAINING three hundred and thirty
acres, on main Elkhorn, four miles from
the mouth thereof, where it empties into the
Kentucky river, and six miles from Frankfort;
the land is level and lies exceeding well for
farming and meadow; there is thirty-five acres
cleared and under good fence, several good
cabins, a good spring and a valuable mill seat,
likewise abundance of excellent timber of differ-
ent kinds, and the range equal to any in the dis-
trict—a good title will be given by the subscrib-
er, living on the premises in Franklin county.

JOS. FENWICKS.

July 32, 1796.

FOR SALE,
The following Tract of LAND, the property of
Capt. Thomas Bedford, (to wit):

8000 Acres on the waters
of Slave and Flat creeks, near the Iron Works,
entered and patented in the name of William
Davis, A19

1000 acres on the north fork of Licking, in
Main county, half of Samuel Henry's 2000 acre
survey. And

200 acres Nelson county, on Ather's creek,
in the name of John Pemberton.

The above lands will be sold low for cash,
or exchanged on advantageous terms for Military
lands on Green river, or for good lands, con-
veniently situated in the Cumberland country.
The purchaser will apply to the subscribers, liv-
ing in Scott county.

WM. HENRY, Agent

August 3, 1796. For said Bedford.

CHEAP LANDS

The Subscribers propose selling the following Tracts,

FIVE hundred acres, part of that noted tract
called Floyd's Woodstock tract, within eight
miles of Lexington and seven from the Kentuck-
y river, in the center of which is a never fail-
ing spring.

An undivided moiety of two thousand acres,
first rate, situate on the waters of Bullkin
creek, within six miles of Shelbyville—it is well
watered, and the main road from Louisville to
Shelbyville runs through it.

Five hundred acres, situated on the Hanging
fork, within six miles of the late governor's
one hundred and twenty acres of which is well
cleared; on it is a peach orchard of six hun-
dred trees, that has made four hundred gallons
of brandy in one year and there is every ap-
pearance of a sufficiency of fruit to make five hun-
dred this season; with an apple orchard of four
hundred slow ripening trees, and a choice collection
of cherry trees; together with seventy-five other
land well burnt brick, and a good frame for a
house. The above farm rents this year for
two hundred dollars.

We will sell the above property VERY LOW,
as we are in want of money, and will give a good
and sufficient title.

ABJAH & JOHN W. HUNT.

NOTICE

I hereby given to all persons indebt-
ed to the estate of Thomas Shores dec-
by bonds given to the executor at the
sale of the moveable estate.—That the
bonds are in my possession & I am em-
powered to settle the accounts—it
will be necessary to pay particular at-
tention to this publication as I am di-
rected to put the bonds into a lawyers
hands to collect in February next.

JOHN McDOWELL.

January 1st, 1797.

The Life of Dr. Franklin for sale at
the Office of the Kentucky Gazette.

NOTICE

THAT we the Commissioners ap-
pointed by an act of the Legisla-
ture to let and superintend the build-
ing of a dwelling & kitchen houses for the
accommodation of the Governor, at the
town of F. ankfort, will meet at the
house of captain Daniel Weisiger, in
said town, on the first day of February
next, where the plan may be seen, & on
the next day proposals will be received
from persons who may wish to under-
take. The dwelling house and kitchen
to be of brick—it will be a considera-
ble job, and suitable payments made:
we hope therefore, that men of in-
dustry will be induced to undertake
both the brick-layer's and carpenter's
part of the building.

DANIEL WEISIGER.

BENNETT PEMBERTON.

WILLIAM TRIGG.

January 1, 1797.

3w

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

HAVE just received and are now opening at
their Store in Lexington, a large and gen-
eral assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

WHICH they will sell low for Cash, Hemp,
Wheat, Butter, Hog's Lard, Tobacco,
Tallow and Tarr, all which they will give the
highest price for, at their Store in Lexington,
Cynthiana, E. Winter's Mills at the mouth of
Tate's Creek, or any Ware House on the Ken-
tucky River.

MOODY & DOWNING

December 19, 1796.

ATTENTION.

THE Members of the Cincinnati
Society, are desired to meet at
Lexington, on the first Monday in
March ensuing, at the House of Ro-
bert Megowan, in order to form a So-
ciety in this State, and to adopt such
measures as will enable them to draw
from the different States, their respec-
tive amounts, to support the wanting
part of the Society in this State.

3w Lexington, December 29, 1796.

STRAVED OR STOLEN.

OUT of the stable of George A-
dams, in Lexington, the night
between the 2d and 3d of this month,
December, 1796, a bay Mare, about
six years old, about fourteen and a half
hands high, no brand perceivable,
twich tail, her mane hangs to the
right side, and there is a remarkable
curl in the hair of the left side of her
neck, a small hair hardly perceivable,
being up under the hair which hangs
from between her ears—when close
examined there appears a great num-
ber of white hairs about her sides
where the girth goes round, which
makes that part assume the appearance
of a red roan, the hair has been rub-
bed off under where the furling buckles
are, her legs are black, her hoofs are
remarkably round, rough shod, trots
very lively, is high spirited, and some-
what head strong, finely formed, in-
firmed to be forward with colt, and has
formerly had one, in Fayette county,
but was said to have been raised
in Woodford; I exchanged for her
in Frankfort the Monday after the
Lexington races, with a genteel look-
ing man, who appeared to be about 25
years of age, fair hair, not tied; had
some buckles on that day at the trea-
sury; said he lived within seven or
eight miles of Lexington, (and I think
towards Bourbon,) his name I have
forgot; I gave him in exchange for
said mare, a stout bay horse, 6 years
old, 15 hands high, and 50 dollars
cash, which horse he presently ex-
changed for another mare.

Whoever delivers the above mare
to GEORGE ADAMS in Lexington,
shall have TWENTY DOLLARS re-
ward.

ALEXANDER NELSON.

December 3, 1796.

For Sale,

SIX THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND,

ENTERED for maj. John Mobley, dec. and
patented in the name of Littleberry Mor-
by, heir at law of said John Mobley; lying
on main Licking, being part of ten thousand acres,
beginning at one hundred poles above the mouth
of a creek that runs into main Licking on the
north east side, about four miles below the fourth
fork of Licking, and extending down Licking
in ten surveys.—It is unnecessary to describe the
land, as the purchaser will be disposed to make
the necessary enquiries previous to his making
any proposals.—The title is supported by a title
who have carefully examined it to be unquestion-
able.—Upon paying part of the purchase money,
a reasonable credit will be given for this balance.

James Brown, Atto. in said
For Littleberry Mobley, jun.

Lexington, June 15, 1796.

N. B. I will also dispose of any other Lands
in Kentucky claimed by said Mobley.

A few copies of the Laws of the United States
may be had at this office.

Winchester's Dialogues for sale at this
office.

ON A SEGAR.

A Leaf, Virginia's growth, behold,
Wrapt up in circumgyric fold,
But pervious to the wind;
Put one end in a tube complete,
Touch't other with a flaming sheet,
Then draw the smoke refin'd.

I love to fit, or loll at ease,
And thus inhale the balmy breeze,
Which thurst and taste now prizes:
The pure quittance only feeling,
Sending o'er to the feeling,
Thick curling as it rises.

Cold water's from my stomach buoy'd,
And foin I want the place supply'd,
And call for punch or wine:
There aid my eloquence or quill,
And let examine it who will,
Tobacco makes them flume.

ANECDOTE.

The reverend Mr. Enfield, editor of the English Preacher, and many other valuable productions, preached from the following text, the first Sunday after he was married:—"Have pity upon me, have pity upon me, O ye my friends, for the hand of God hath touched me." Job xix. 21.

TO BE RENTED,

FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN.
ONE hundred and sixty acres of well cleared LAND, divided into four separate tenements—There are on each of these places, cabins, a good spring, and the fences in repair. Also, Negroes to hire (five men and four women) for six or twelve months.

A few tenants will meet with good encouragement to clear lands for a term of years, on the tract I now live on, seven miles from Lexington and six from Georgetown.—For terms, enquire of the subscriber.

SAMUEL MEREDITH.

Fayette county, N. Elkhorn, Dec. 3, 1796.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHING to carry on the manufacturing of CORDAGE upon a more extensive scale, will employ a number of Journeymen—and to a Foreman who will understand the making of every species of Tarred Rope or Rigging for ships, extraordinary wages will be given.

A quantity of well cleaned Hemp is wanting, for which a generous price will be given, in Cash and Merchandise, at Samuel Price & Co's Store in Lexington.
Dec. 8, 1796

THOMAS HART.

FOR SALE,

THAT large and commodious House, on Main street, formerly occupied by Messrs. Irwin & Bryson, and at present J. Messrs. Samuel Price & Co.—its advantageous situation for public business is so well known, that it needs no recommendation. For terms apply to the subscribers, who are authorized to sell and convey the same.

THOMAS IRWIN,

JOHN A. SEITZ.

LEXINGTON, SEPTEMBER 1.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against John May deceased, either for money due to them, or for contracts payable in lands, are requested to transmit to the subscriber a copy of their demands or contracts. All who are indebted to said John May, either for money due to him, or contracts for lands purchased from him, or for locating lands in the State of Kentucky, are requested to make payment, and to perform their specific contracts immediately. The said deceased has by his last will and testament, bequeathed his lands to the payment of his debts, and the subscriber will make it the first object of his administration to provide for the same, with as much dispatch as the nature and circumstances of the estate will admit of. And whereas the said John May met with a premature death, by the hands of the Indians on his passage down the river Ohio, many papers and much information perished with him, it is probable the subscriber may need the information of others in some matters relative to the negotiation of the deceased, in the western country, and he will thankfully receive any communications which gentlemen acquainted with the concerns of the deceased, may think proper to make.

I have appointed Mr. Thomas Carneal my agent in Kentucky to receive and forward all communications in the name of the deceased. As the want of a legal representative since the death of Mr. May, has obstructed all operations relative to his transactions and no doubt to the injury of many, I now treat that all persons concerned may bring forward their business immediately.

DAVID ROSS, Administrator.

Richmond, January 23, 1796.
P. S. Letters directed to me in Lexington upon the aforesaid business (postage paid) shall be fully attended to by

THO. CARNEAL.

FOR SALE

ONE thousand acres of the late General Stephen's military survey of LANDS on Hickman, about ten miles from Lexington, and adjoining that part on which General Lawson now lives. For terms apply to Thomas Hart and Cornelius Beatty of said town who are empowered to dispose of the same.

TO BE RENTED,

In the Town of MILFORD, Madison Court House,
A HOUSE and LOT, the most convenient of any in said Town for a public House, with Stables &c. for one year, or longer time. For terms apply to Benjamin Holladay, living near Milford.
SAMUEL ESTILL.
Nov. 7.

NEW ORLEANS.

THE Subscribers will engage a number of Able Bodied MEN, to conduct their Boats to New Orleans. Liberal wages will be given—Apply to
SEITZ & LAUMAN.
A generous price will be given for clean WHEAT, HEMP, and TALLOW, in Mass. CHARLOTTE. Apply at above.
Lexington, November 25.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform his customers and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the

FULLING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, at his mill, five miles from Lexington, on Tate's creek road, all those that please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in best manner and at the lowest rates. He takes in cloth in Lexington, on the first day of every Fayette court, at the house formerly occupied by Mr. John M'Nair; and returns the same there when done.

LAZARUS ROGERS.

THE subscriber has four thousand acres of LAND in the officers' boundary, north-west of the Ohio, obtained for his own services, two of which lies within three quarters of a mile of the Ohio, on Straight creek, emptying into the river opposite Mr. Lewis Craig's, and adjoining the lands of Stephen Southall, James Ponge, David Walker and William Vance, of an early date, said to be valuable; one thousand of which I will sell on moderate terms, one moiety paid down, the other a reasonable credit given for. Any person desirous of purchasing may know the terms on application to the subscriber, who resides in Lexington.
WALKER BAYLOR.
December 1, 1796.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM Mr. Haydon's near Frankfort, on the night of the 17th of last month, a dark bay Horse, riling 15 hands high, 6 or 7 years old, if any brands I have forgot them; he is on one of his legs from his ancle down very raw, a lump on his back, about the size of a hen egg, occasioned by an old hurt, but now perfectly well—he trots and canters tolerable well, but when trotting, rises rather low behind, paces some, riles well before, tho' carries his head low. I am told there was a man paid through Shelbyville the next morning after the horse was missing, on such a horse, and from the circumstance, I am induced to believe he was on him. If any one will bring the said horse to me, in Washington county, or secure him to me I get him, shall be handsomely rewarded, and doubly so for the thief.

MATTHEW WALTON.

December 5, 1796.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber wishing to decline the mercantile business for some time, will dispose of a Handmade and General Assortment of MERCHANDISE by WHOLESALE, on a very moderate profit. The goods were purchased on as advantageous terms as any ever imported to this State, and are well adapted to the winter and spring seasons. A credit will be given for part of the purchase money. Beef, Cattle, fat Hogs, or superfine Flour, will be received in payment at the highest current price when delivered. He wishes to purchase a quantity of corn, rye, barley, hemp, and tow linen. Either of the above articles will be received in discharge of book accounts.

Who has on hand a quantity of calicoes, powder, and salt petre.
Lexington, December 5.

N. B. Wanted to purchase, continental bounty warrants, better known by the name of Knox's warrants. Those persons who were on the continental establishment, and served during the war with Britain, may hear of something to the contrary, by applying to the subscribers.
J. M.

THE partnership of M'Conn & Cattleman is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons indebted to them, are requested to make immediate payment of their respective accounts, as no further indulgence can now be given. The books are in the hands of James M'Conn.

A STORE will be continued by the subscriber, in the house lately occupied by M'Conn and Cattleman, where he means to sell on low terms.
JAMES M'CONN.
Lexington, August 13, 1796.

THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC, FOR THE YEAR 1797, May be had at this Office, by the gratis, at 20 cents per copy.

200 acres of Land

FOR sale, as good as in the State, on the main road leading from Lexington to major MURKIN'S mill, six miles from Lexington and six miles from Georgetown: 90 acres in good fence, 85 cleared, 8 acres of good meadow as in the date. The title indisputable.—For terms apply to Mr. John Gardner, who is fully authorized to make sale by me,
ROBERT BENHAM.

THIS is to inform the public, that Pulling and Lying in its various branches is carried on by the subscriber, in Fayette county near Todd's ferry, on the Kentucky river—all those who will please to favour him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the neatest and best manner and on the shortest notice.
Woolen, Cotton or Linen thread dyed blue or green.

JOHN M'ILLIN.

N. B. He takes in cloth at Capt. Sharp's, in Woodford the first Tuesday in every month; also in Lexington at C. & H. Currier's the second Tuesday in every month.

TO BE LET

FOR the term of three years, the Plantation I formerly lived on, situate in the county of Mercer and on Chaplain's fork (between widow Harbinson's and Thomas Harbinson's) on the road leading from the Knob lick to Baird town—near sixty acres well cleared, fifteen of which are set with timothy grass, four acres of an apple and peach orchard, with necessary buildings, and an excellent spring. For terms apply to Samuel Ewing Esq. living near the premises.
W. M. M'BRAYERS.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY

For raising the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of erecting a DUCK and LINEN MANUFACTORY in Georgetown. In three Clashes—4000 Dollars by the first, and 3000 the two last.

CLASS THE FIRST.

Prize of 2000 Dol. is	000 Dol.
1	1000
2	400
3	200
4	100
5	50
6	20
7	10
8	5
9	2
10	1
11	0
12	0
13	0
14	0
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99	0
100	0

of 200 dollars each being 1 for the first and 1 for the last drawn ticket, 6670

1779. Prices. 5555. Blanks.

5334. Tickets, at 5 Dollars each is 26670

Subject to a discount of Fifteen per Centum.

As every encouragement ought to be given to manufactures in this State, this in particular attracts the attention of the public. The many advantages which will arise from manufacturing DUCK, must be so forcibly striking to every man of reflection; that the managers think it unnecessary to enlarge on the subject; and the liberal principle upon which the scheme is founded (two blank tickets a prize) will, exclusive of that encouragement, justify the speculative adventurer upon principles of gain. The managers therefore flatter themselves that they will meet with great encouragement in the sales of the tickets as well in a short time justify their appointment and giving public notice when the drawing of the Lottery will commence.

Tickets may be had by applying in Lexington to Messrs. John Bradford and Alexander M'Gregor, in Frankfort to Mr. George Madison, in Versailles to Doctors Preston or to J. GRANT, W. HENRY, J. HAWKINS, &c. Managers. * Any person purchasing two tickets shall have credit until the Lottery is drawn.

For Sale.

Three Hundred Acres of First Rate LAND.

LIVING on Strode's fork of Licking, in Buchanan county, with upwards of one hundred acres cleared and under good fence; with an apple and peach orchard; good dwelling house and barn—I will either sell the whole, or exchange for land lying on the North West side of the Ohio, on the waters of Scioto, Ohio, or Bruck creek. For further particulars apply to the owner, living on the premises.
HUGH EVANS.

TO BE SOLD, FOR READY CASH,

A VALUABLE young Negro Woman, about seventeen years of age, well acquainted with house business. Also a Boy of good quality, about twelve years of age—both like-ly and under good character. For terms apply to
WILLIAM ROSS.
Lexington, December 7, 1796.

FOR SALE,

THE HOUSE & LOT whereon I now live, on Limestone street, in the town of Lexington—the lot is forty feet front and sixty-six feet back—the house is twenty-four feet front and twenty-five feet back—built of square logs and one story high. Also, a shed fifteen feet wide and twenty-five feet back, with two good fire places in it. Part cash, and part more goods, or other property, will be taken in payment. For terms, apply to
WILLIAM ROSS.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A GOOD DISTILLER.

ONE who can come well recommended for his knowledge of the business, his honesty, and industry, will meet with generous encouragement by applying to R. ELLIOT & Co. at their store in Lexington, or T. H. HART, JUN. at his plantation.

The highest price will be given by them for good clean RYE, which will be received at their place.

CASH FOR HIDES.

I WILL give Cash for Hides at my Tan-Yard, nearly opposite Col. Patterson's, on Water street in Lexington—where I will also take hides to tan on the shores.
SEPTEMBER 1. JACOB KESER.

REID & McILVAIN,

SADDLERS,

RETURN their most grateful acknowledgments to those who have favored them with their custom, and hope for a continuance of the same.—They beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue to carry on their business in all its branches, at their old shop in Lexington, opposite Mr. Bradford's printing office, and at Versailles next door to Mr. Natt's tavern—Gentlemen may be supplied with any article in the Saddle line, at either of the above places, on reasonable terms, by wholesale or retail. Orders will be thankfully received and executed with punctuality and dispatch.

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the late partnership of IRWIN & BRYSON, are requested to pay their accounts or notes to THOMAS IRWIN or JOHN A. SEITZ, who only can give discharge. One month's indulgence will be given.

ISRAEL HUNT,

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has commenced business in all its various branches, on Cross street 4 doors from Main street. He flatters himself from his experience and attention, to far excel any in this place. He has furnished himself with a few excellent workmen, together with some of the best materials that can be produced.

Lexington, October 1, 1796.

FOR SALE.

Six Hundred Thousand Acres of Valuable LAND.

SITUATED in the counties of Franklin, Clark, Madison, Milford, Madison, Lincoln, Harlan and Greene. The taxes shall be paid, and other encumbrances discharged at the time, and in the manner prescribed by law. The subscriber, who will hereafter reside in this town, is authorized to dispose of the above mentioned property by a power of attorney, recorded in the office of the court of appeals. As he means to practice law in the adjacent country, persons desiring to purchase the different tracts, will have an opportunity of contracting with him at any of those places.

Charles W. Bird.
Lexington, July 8, 1796.

NICHOLAS BRIGHT, BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURER.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and customers for their past favors, and hopes by attention to business to merit them in future. He begs leave to inform the public in general, that he has removed his shop, (some time since) on Cross street, at the lower end of Col. Hart's rope walk—where he continues to carry on the above business in all its branches. He has received from the settlement, an assortment of the best leather, and has as good workmen as any in the United States. Ladies may have silk, fluff, or leather shoes, as neat as any made in Philadelphia.

He wants five or six Women's Workmen, to whom good wages will be given.

Lexington, October 1.

LAND For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS several tracts of Land in different parts of Kentucky, for sale, which will dispose of reasonably.

JOHN CLAY.
Lexington, 4th August, 1796.

A. & J. W. HUNT, WILL PURCHASE TOBACCO

Of the present year's growth, at their Store in Lexington, Danville and Frederick.